Dogac

Vol. XLVIII.... No.15, 465.

NO COPPER PANIC IN PARIS. PRICES FIRMER, AND A PLAN PROPOSED TO AID THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

A TOTAL OF 140,000,000 FRANCS TO BE ADVANCED , TO THE BANK - FAILURE OF A LARGE FRENCH BANKING FIRM - THE LONDON MARKET IMPROVED.

Paris, March 18.-Comptoir d'Escompte shares at 1 p. m. were quoted at 165 francs, Societe des Metaux shares at 75 francs, and Rio Tinto shares at 306 france 75 centimes.

close Comptoir d'Escompte shares were d at 160 francs, Societe des Metaux shares at frances 25 centimes, and Rio Tinto shares at frances 25 centimes. The Bourse was genilly firm, especially for rentes and foreign se

It is expected that negotiations will be concluded this evening for an advance to the Comptoir mpte of 40,000,000 francs; of which sum Bank of France will advance 20,000,000 es, without having a prior claim, as in the case of the first loan; the Rothschilds and the Syndical Chamber, 3,000,000 frances each; and ther financial houses the rest. The total of 140,-000,000 francs will be advanced on the condition nce of the entire paid-up capital of Comptoir d'Escompte. The Bank of France will have priority to the extent of 80,000,000 francs. It is considered doubtful if the remaining 60,000,000 will be covered by the assets from the liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte, but the n of the Comptoir d'Escompte, but the

nstruction of the bank.

de & Cie., bankers of Le Mans, have sus

Their liabilities amount to several mill

March 18,-The Stock Exchange opened London, March 18.—The Stock Exchange opened firm to-day, but prices became irregular this afternoon, owing to various rumors respecting the Societe des Metaux and the Comptoir D'Escompte. Rumors of a run on the Bank of France were quickly denied, and all the markets showed a better tendency at the close. Copper closed at 38

The following has been received from Paris:
"There is no sign of a panic here. On the contrary, prices are firmer, and both the Bourse and Petite Bourse closed very calm."

THE LOCAL EXCHANGE UNDISTURBED. ROLDERS NOT REALIZING ON THEIR STOCK OF METAL.

igh not a single sale of copper was re at the Metal Exchange yesterday, and despite, the fact that the alarming news of the suspension of the Bootete des Metaux, and of its financial backer, the or D'Escempte, the brokers and dealers in this ity apparently regarded the situation with comnce and although prices broke in se to the decline in London, holders were no ing on the small stock of metal on During the early dealings, the only faces bore any appearance of dissatisfaction were hose of the bears who had missed their opportunity of going short of metal at last week's figures, of from "Good merchantable" declined eents. "Good merchantable" declined low Saturday's closing for March delivery and even the small short interest now out exhibited steey to cover at that price. The situation as used by prominent dealers in this city is, how-viewed in different lights.

President Thompson, of the Orford Copper Com-ny, said yesterday: "This is practically the failure the syndicate to meet its engagements on the Lon-n Metal Exchange. They were heavy speculators December last for the March and April deliveries, their suspension to-day is due to their refusal t of the metal then purchased. The syn to people fully expected to weather the storm agents are as much surprised as any on to New-York agent called for Europe on Sal concerned, the actual stock of copper in is small, and is strongly held in the hands ons. The lake mining companies have at 161-2 cents, and apparently have no intenrs are trying to effect a further break London declines to such low figures for th American product as will make it profitable to reship here again, out this failure is so large and such great interests are involved that nothing me in a hurry. After this panic is over in Lona I fully expect to see a price there equivalent ts in our market for Lake copper. I am toering copper at 15 cents which I sold on is t, and I have refused bids of 14 cents to-day. No failures will take place

Hency Selfgman, of J. and W. Selfgman & Co., said hat the syndicate should liquidate at once, in which has a syndicate of private bankers might be induced ase a syndicate of private bankers larger to the take hold of its stock of metal, and put it on the at a reasonable figure. He said there was firm in the world which could afford to carry John Stanion, Least of 160,000 tons.

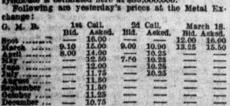
one of the American bankers will be affected, advances made to the syndicate were made concli financial institutions out of their funds,

m, treasurer of the Central, Allouez an lantic Mining Companies, said that 90 per cent of merica's copper production of last year has been ready delivered to the syndicate, and all the comanies agreed to deliver so more for sixty days from such 15, thinking that during that time the synwould dispose of part of its stock and so con-He said that he delivered metal to them on farch 12, and had received payment. The mining will not suffer, as they have delivered their shole stocks and have no metal on hand. The stock rope is now owner by the bankers who made but it is understood that they have agreed to gradually. "This syndicate was started," Mr. said, "when prices were so low that small es were all closed, and the consumption had over ten the supply, and control of the world's produc on was obtained by making long-time contracts with ers for future delivery. It has proved disstrous to the promoters of the syndicate, but will not urt any one on this side the Atlantic."

Another view of the situation expressed on the Exage was that the cable advices of Saturday fore red yesterday's disaster, and it was said that Bank of France had agreed on Sunday to recome to banking houses a further advance of \$40,000, to the Comptoir d'Excompte, one-half of which was ir d'Escompte, one-half of which wa reasoned from the own vanits. Shortly after receipt the first cable advices from the London market, private cables announced the suspension of Morrison, televich & Co., of London, who had agreed, on beald of the syndicate, to take 6,000 tons of capture and of the present time and April 31, at 80 pounds

New-York dealers are awaiting developments in Europe before there will be any activity here. As it stands at present, the supply of Lake copper is withheld from consumers, and it will take time before any modal will be set free. The actual stack in Europe is new 145-2150,000 tons, and the United States only 835-40,000 tons of all grades. The total loss of the typidicate is estimated here at \$35,000,000.

Following are yesterday's prices at the Metal Ex-



THE OWNERS IN BOSTON NOT DISTURBED. , March 18 (Special).—The failure of the copper syndicate did not create much conducing mines in this country is held manent investment. Nominally these research and the second of the second of the manent investment. Nominally these research and the second of the second of the second of the research of the second of the ever production is nonsense. There is no more even in France to-day than there was a year It is concentrated in the hands of the syndicate makes a big abowing, but in reality it is not

their control. The result of the day's tradings was this: Boston and Montana declined from 37 1-4 to 38 3-4; Calumot and Hecla from 221 to 218; Oscoola fell 5-8 to 12 1-8; Franklin a point to 11, closing at 11 1-2; Quincy 4 points to 46; Tamerack held at 125; Santa Fe lost 1-4 to \$1 and National 1-4 to \$2.

BOULANGER TO THE NORTH ELECTORS. GIVING THE ASSEMBLY SIX MONTHS MORE OF LIFE-COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH AT TOURS.

Paris, March 18.—General Boulanger, in a letter to the electors of the Department of the North, announcing the circumstance es requiring him to repre sent the Department of the Seine, says :

Happily, the Assembly, which some political or financial scandal still from time to time galvanizes into life, is virtually dead. Its legal decease will, six months hence, again place the country face to face with itself. Then you and I will again be ready to continue the struggle in behalf of liberty, which is denied, and of law, which is trampled upon. The Conservative journals of the country declare

that General Boulanger's speech at Tours last evening will not cause any modification in the attitude of the

The Republican journals repreach General Boulanger for the overtures made by him to the clergy in his

The "Republique Francaise" says that the speech was an insult to the Republic and demands that it be answered in some way other than by treating it merely with contempt.

AMERICAN PILGRIMS AT THE VATICAN. THEIR CORDIAL RECEPTION BY THE POPE-COM PLIMENTS FOR THE NEW WORLD.

following is a cable dispatch from Rome The Catholic News " of this city :

There has not, of the many pligrimages received here during the last twelve months, been a band of visitors more welcome at the Vasican or more cordially received than the members of the first American pligrimage to Rome and the Holy Land who were accorded an audience with Leo XIII. to-day. Soldom, either, have the pligrims of any country heard from the lips of His Holiness such praises of their land, its government, institutions and people as were showered to-day on the heads of those Americans by a man who, leaving his pontifical character aside, is universally conceded to be one of the greatest states, men of the world. To these pligrims, coming from the laud of liberty, the Pope did not forget to emphasize his own condition of imprisonment in a palace from which be dare not venture on account of the insults he would be subjected to by the infidels who invaded Rome with the Sardinian Government.

The Pope decided that the pligrims, coming from a democratic country, should be received in a democratic manner. Therefore he met Bishop Rademacher, of Naciville, Mgr. Seton, of Jersey City, and the Very Rev. Father Vissani and the pligrims in the antechamber. Bishop Wigner was unable, through listiness, to attend, and the Pope's inquiries about his state of health were almost the first questions asked after the introduction. The American College was not represented, but the Irish Institute was in the person of its rector. Mgr. Kirby.

The Pope entertained the pligrims familiarly, escerting them into the Throne Hall, where Father Vissani presented him with the address, which was richly bound.

Leo. XIII in reply spoke feelingly of the pleasure There has not, of the many pilgrimages received during the last twelve months, been a bandstors more welcome at the Vatican or more cord

bound.

Leo. XIII in reply spoke feelingly of the pleasure it gave him to meet so many representatives of that great, free and happy land—America. "The eagle on your banner," said he, "is truly emblematic of the strength and ambition of your country, whose prosperity and glory we would wish to continue to increase." He was delighted at the evidence of faith given in this pilgrimage which, he hoped, would not be the lest from the United States. The work of the Franciscans in the Holy Land he especially commended.

mended.

After his reply to Father Vissani, he went among the pilgrims. Special favors asked by the priests were granted. The lay members of the pilgrimage he blessed and extended the blessing to their relatives and friends. The kindness of the Pope inspired the enthusiasm of the Americans, and the private offerings were many not small. The Pope was presented with a photograph of the pilgrims and expressed in return his thanks and words of admiration.

The Holy Father exhorted the pilgrims to establish a memorial of their trip in Palestine.

CHINESE SHUT OUT OF CHILI San Francisco, March 18.-Late Chilian advices prohibiting the immigration of Chinese into the republic. The Chilian Government has sent orders its immigration agents in Europe, authorizing them to give free passage to all who desire to emigrate to

Chill, where on arrival they will receive board and location for fifteen days.

The Bollvian and Chilian Covernments are engaged in a dispute over the action taken by the latter in The Chillan Minister of Foreign Adairs, in reply to a protest from Bolivia, says Chili considers as annexed to her territory all land south of parallel No. 23, that Chili exercises determined juris-diction over the rest of the coast, and that while Chili entertains the most friendly intentions toward Bolivia, it does not accept the conditions of the coast to be such as claimed by Bolivia.

THE BROKEN PANAMA CANAL COMPANY. Paris, March 18 .- The Panama Canal Company an sunces that a further extension of the provisional contract has been arranged with the contractors, which secures the maintenance of the works and material. The official liquidator does not despair of forming a new company.

DR. GALLAGHER'S PRISON TREATMENT. London, March 18 .- The Rev. Mr. Tanning to-day applied to the authorities of the prison at Chatham for ermission to visit Dr. Gallagher, but his application was refused on the ground that Dr. Gallagher was undergoing punishment for a breach of the prison

St. Petersburg, March 18,-The Supreme Court has lecided that Princess Hohenlohe, wife of the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, and helress to the Russian estates of Prince Wittgenstein, is indebted to the Bank of Commerce in the sum of 6,000,000 roubles.

PRINCESS HOHENLOHE'S INDESTEDNESS.

THE SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE AT BELFAST. Belfast, March 18 .- The strike in the shipbutlding trade here is spreading. About 1,000 men are nov

COLONEL O'BRIEN'S JESUIT RESOLUTION. Ottawa, Ont., March 18 .- In the House of Comm his afternoon, Colonel O'Brien, in answer to Mr. Laurier, said that he would bring up his Jesuit resolu-tion on the first occasion that the Government moves to o into supply.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL JAURES. Paris, March 18. -The funeral of Admiral Jaures ate Minister of Marine, took place to-day. Oration were delivered by Premier Tirard, M. de Freychet Minister of War, and M. Duperre. General MacMahon was present and received an evation from the crowd.

CAPTAIN WISSMAN'S JOURNEY. Cairo, March 18.-Captain Wissman has started fo

SIZ JULIAN TO SAIL ON APRIL 13. London, March 18.—Sir Julian Pauncefots, the new British Minister to the United States, will sail for America on April 13.

HONORING THE DUC D'AUMALE. Paris, March 18.—The Duc d'Aumale has been elected director of the French Academy for the next quarter.

O'BRIEN REFUSES CONDITIONAL FREEDOM. London, March 18.—William O'Brien refuses to secept his liberty on the condition imposed by Presid-Justice Hannen, of the Parnell Commission, that ne abstain from agitation during the period of his repase. Mr. O'Brien says he will not accept the proffered liberty unless he is released unconditionally.

BEECH CREEK COAL SHIPPERS AND THE POOL. Philadelphia, March 18 (Special).—Commissioner Morris, of the Seaboard Steam Coal Association, makes statement that a compromise has been effected with the Beech Creek shippers by which the pool agreebe supported by them, although they will not become me mbers of the combination. Some of the provisions of the agreement they would not accept, but they agreed to work in harmony with the other shippers, and will form an auxiliary pool of their own. This was satisfactory to the pool governing com-

BOYCOTT URGED AGAINST CHARLESTON PAPERS Baltimore, March 18.-A "Sun" special from Charleston, S. C., says: Typographical Union No. 43 this afternoon declared war against two Charleston newspapers, "The Sun" and "World." The union ilar in the nature of a boycott, which, after stating that the union printers had been locked out of both offices without warning, and that their places had been filled with "scabs," requested friends of union labor to stand by them in their fight. This is creating considerable interest, as it is the first boy-

THREE MEN FALL PORTY FEET. Baltimore, March 12 (Special).—Three men fell forty feet with an elevator this morning in Flynn & Em-erich's machine works. They were William A. Crow-ther, Proderick Bleicher and George Wickman. When nd the men were lying unconscious. They were seriously injured. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889,-TEN PAGES.

A STEAMER ON FIRE ON THE SOUND. THE FLAMES SEEN FROM PORT JEFFERSON, L. L. EFFORTS OF OTHER STEAMES TO

GIVE ASSISTANCE. It was reported from Port Jefferson, L. I., at a late hour last night, that a steamer was seen on fire in the middle of the Sound. It was impossible at so great a distance to tell what steamer it was, and those who watched the blazing vessel from the shore were unable to form any certain judgment as to its identity.

It was believed that the burning steamer was bound west, and some other steamers could also be seen giving such assistance as was in their power, and doing everything possible to check the flames, and to prevent the destruction of valuable property.

THE STORM ON THE JERSEY COAST.

DAMAGE WROUGHT FROM SANDY HOOK TO CAPE

MAY-COUNTING UP THE LOSSES! Asbury Park, N. J., March 18 (Special).-The high ide of last night enlarged the cuts in the bluff along Ocean-ave., Long Branch. The summer wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which run along the edge of the bluff, have been torn down by the car rying away of about a dozen poles. Large gangs of workmen were engaged to-day in repairing the badly torn and twisted tracks of the Sandy Hook route of Central Railroad of New-Jersey between Seabrigh and Sandy Hook. The strong surf badly damaged the big stone jettles erected by the railroad company at Highland Beach several years ago. It will be at least week before the tracks can be used with safety. At Asbury Park the surf ate its way under the walk built by James A. Bradley, the founder of the town, near Seventh-ave., and cut a hole halfway The large bathing pavilion of Ocean-ave. Joseph Ross at the foot of Westley Lake, in Ocean Grove, was twisted out of position by the surf.

Philadelphia, March 18 (Special) .- A promis Atlantic City man, who came to Philadelphia tals afternoon, says that the recent storm along the coast was the most severe of the winter, especially at Atlantic City and Cape May. At Atlantic City a number of bulkheads were washed out, and the properties they protected are in a half-roined condition. The walk has suffered considerably, and many house board walk has suffered considerably, and many non-in Bultic-ave. are flooded. The loss will not exceed \$14,000. City Councils to-day voted unanimously to repair the damage at once. At Cape May the damage to the beach front is estimated at \$2,500 The ocean front of the Mount Vernon tract is badly proken, and the bulkheads carried away at Cape May Point will run the loss up to \$3,000. The board walk has been ruined in many places. Councils met this morning and voted to repair the damage.

ACCOUNTING OF THE WAGNER ESTATE DENIED. Albany, March 18 (Special).-The General Term dissed of a famous case to-day, in which the estate of Senator Wagner was involved. Mr. Wagner died on January 13, 1882. He bequeathed his residence to his widow and divided his estate into six equal parts, one each to the widow and five children. 1886 the devisees executed an agreement that the estate outside of legacies amounted to \$450,000, and each receipted for one-sixth of that amount to James D. Taylor, now treasurer of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company, executor, releasing the executor from further Hability. Norman L., a son, died Novemb 1886, after joining in the agreement, and his widow, Josephine, petitioned in 1887 for a judicial settle nent on the ground that a considerable portion of the \$450,000 had been unexpended and unaccounted for. The Surrogate of Montgomery County directed such accounting to be had. This the General Term re-verses with costs.

PHILADELPHIA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS Philadelphia, March 18 (Special).-At a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon, the report of the export and import trade of Philadelphia from 1860 up to the present was received. It shows that between 1800 and 1877 Philadelphia had an annual average of per cent of the whole foreign exports of the five principal Northern ports of the United States, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. The porcentage was highest in 1877, 11.2 per cent. Between 1877 and 1888 there has been a steady decline in the percentage of exports from 11.2 per cent in 1877 to 6.3 per cent in 1888. The foreign import trade for the same period was 4.41 per cent; in 1877 increased until in 1888 it was 7.1. The grain export trade has declined from nearly 31.000,000 bushels in 1870 to 1,809,215 bushels in 1888. The export of petroleum reached its highest point in 1887, 3,27,422 barrels, but it declined in 1888 to 2,657,743 barrels.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF A CATHEDRAL. Omaha, Neb., March 18 .- A large number of people attended the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral at Beatrice, Neb., this afternoon. Governor Thayer and Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, Grand Master France and several Masonic bodies and the officers of Christ Church, were present. The cornerstone was laid by Masonfe body, and contained a number of archives of the Church and of the State of Kebraska. After the ceremonies at the cathedral, the procession moved to the Opera House, where a number of addresses were delivered. Mr. Brown gave a history of the church since 1809; Governor Thayer spoke of the value of Christianity to the State and Nation, and Chancellor Woolworth dwelt on the justification of building hand-

TO AID THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME. Messra. Gilmore & Tompkins and Denman Thomp-son, having offered to the New-York Citizens' Committee, to aid the National Confederate Soldiers' Home, at Austin, Tex., the use of the Academy of Music for Sunday evening, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the home; and Major J. H. Stewart, of the Board of Directors of the Home, will present an interesting address on The Old and New South." Admiral Porter, Generals Sherman, Schoffeld, Rosecrans, Sigel, Howard, Slocum, Schurz, Franklin Newton, Picasanton, Long, Rosinson, Wilcox, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, Early, Hampton, Longstreet and others are expected to be

A VETERAN'S RIGHTS SECURED BY LAW: Poughkeepsie, March 18 (Special).-Grand Army posts throughout the State are much interested in the cases of two Grand Army men of this city. One of them, Jesse Dubois, was assistant engineer in the empley of the Board of Water Commissioners. A assistant engineer, Edgar Austin, was January appointed in Dubois's place. The matter into the courts and to-day Judge Barnard handed down a decision declaring that the Water Commissioners had no power to remove Dubois, as he is an honorably discharged soldier, protected by the Civil Service law.

FREQUENT DEATHS FROM TYPHOID PNEUMONIA Somerville, N. J., March 18 .- The residents of Lound Brook, Raritan and this place are alarmed at the rapid nerease in the death rate for the past fortnight. Seven persons lay dead at one time in Bound Brook a few days ago. The local undertakers at this place were obliged to require the services of the undertaker at Raritan to assist them last week. At Raritan the undertaker has averaged a funeral a day for the past ten days. Most of the deaths were caused by typhoid-

OFFICERS BESIEGED BY MOONSHINERS. Parkersburg, W. Va., March 18 .- News reaches here that Dotective Baldwin and an armed posse who went into the wilds of Wyoming and McDowell counties to break up the gang of 100 distillers have been surrounded and that their lives are threatened. The moonshiner band is made up of noted desperadoes and for three years they have defied the United States authorities. Thirty have been arrested, and it was while attempting to arrest forty more that the officers were entrapped.

AN OLD SOLDIER KILLS HIMSELF. On a cot in the lodging house at No. 93 Sixth-ave, yesterday was found the dead body of Frederick H. S. Stevens, a veteran of the war, and beside the body was a package which contained a little rat po It was plain that Stevens had killed himself. He was a native of Philadelphia, and about sixty years old. He served in the 69th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and drow a pension since the war, on account of wounds received in battle. At intervals during three years he worked in a whip factory in Sixth-av-

CAMPBELL WINS THE CITY GATES TROPHY. Jacksonville, Fla., March 18, In the tennis tourna-ment at St. Augustine to-day, Campbell best Trever.

THE NEW BRITISH ENVOY. more thoroughly at home than in Cromwell

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE SKETCHED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

HIS DEN IN CROMWELL PLACE TO BE CRAMMED WITH STATE SECRETS - HO THE DIPLOMAT LOOKS, WORKS AND TALKS-A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1889 : By The New-York Tribune. London, March 18 .- Sir Julian Pauncefote, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., lives in Cromwell Place. As the clock of the neighboring church strikes 10 sedate messenger from the Foreign Office, bearing a green called bag filled with red morocco dispatch-boxes of various sizes, announces his arrival at one of the most unpretending houses in the street by a ring loud enough to disturb the after-breakfast meditations of Sir Charles Lopes, six doors away, if he has not already set out for the High Court of Justice. Not one of the thousands who drive in summer-time through Thurlow Place, on the way to Hurlingham, is probably aware of the important part which the modest home of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in South Kensington has played in contemporary history during the last few years. It will not be until the emissories of wning Street cease their morning visits and take the bag of boxes elsewhere that people will realize the fact that Sir Julian Pauncefote, transformed into a Minister Plenipotentiary, has really prossed the Atlantic to pour oil upon the troubled waters at Washington. For three hours every working day there is a ceaseless exchange of communications between Arlington Street, the Foreign Office and the Permanent Under-Secretary's abode. and it is not until luncheon arrives that the stal-

wart guardian of a hundred State secrets can find

time to see anybody but official visitors.

The hall chairs are generally occupied by grave men, with green bags across their knees, who maintain a decorous silence and view your approach with suspicion until Sir Julian's cheery welcome convinces them that he has determined to make an exception in your favor. Standing up in the midst of crimson dispatch boxes, from which protrude oblong pink, green and white labels-signifying "extreme urgency," portant," and "not pressing," respectively-the newly appointed British Minister does the honors of his den. You carefully pick your way amidst the papers scattered over the carpet to a scat iu a comfortable armchair by the fire. There is a great deal in Sir Julian Pauncefote's workroom to remind you of his judicial labors in the far East, as well as of his prolonged sojourn in Downing Street. The grotesque bamboo tobaccojars close to the door were purchased many years ago in a bazaar in Canton. The carved cedarwood hox came from Hong Kong. Above the dwarf bookcase, almost filled by a handsomely bound collection of papers, hang photographs of his chiefs. Lord Iddesleigh separates the present Premier from Lord Granville. Lord Derby, in spite of his perpetual frown, enjoys the congenial society of Lord Carnervon. The deep sofa, over which skins have been carelessly thrown, been pushed into a corner to make way for the dispatch-boxes, and almost entirely hides the second bookesse. The oak overmantel is wholly given up to works of reference. Joseph Bona parte, King of Spain, in regal robes looks down on the wax model of the jockey, Mason, on Adventure. Sir Julian regards with especial affection the faded photograph of his gallant soldier nephew, Robert Lachmann Falkenau, who fell over eighteen years ago, at Mars la Tour, where Count Herbert Bismarck was wounded. A fine seventeenth century mezzotint bronze statuette of a Chasseur d'Afrique and a fancy portrait of St. Cecilia are almost the only objects which have no immediate connection with the owner's career.

You stand close to the desk at which he writes, chain. Sir Julian gratifies your curiosity con cerning the manner in which the slips marked Lord Salisbury," "Sir James Ferguson," "Villiers," and other officials, facilitate the delivery of correspondence, or the reasons why the crimson dispatch boxes assume three distinct sizes according to their contents. The awe-inspiring aspect of the sober black case devoted to secret papers, on top of the nest of drawers, forbids inscreet questions, but Sir Julian, if he only had the leisure, could relate a great deal that is amusing about the contents of the pigeonhole marked mad," or the curious variety of his morning's work, which has ranged frem an international complication of considerable gravity down to the arrest of a British pickpocket "in partibus."

In spite of the exigencies of the ominous pink labels, which abound both on the floor and the desk, Sir Julian contrives to find time to tell you something about the traditions of his aucestors and the story of his own active life. There were Pauncefotes in the West of England when the Domesday Book" was written. One Sir Grimbald Pauncefote was knighted by Sir Edward Bohun at the taking of Gloucester Castle during the Wars of the Barons, and obtained from him the lioncels which have constituted the armorial bearings of the family ever since. Sir Grimbuld married an heiress in the church of Much Cowarne, in Herefordshire. There is still to be seen an effigy of the Pauncefote who sailed with Prince Edward to Tunis in 1270 and was taken prisoner by the Saracens, and whose wife is supposed to have obtained his release by sending her right hand as a ransom to the Infidels. This incident gave rise to the legend of the "couped" hand, which is still implicitly believed at Much Cowarne.

The Pauncefotes possessed their characteristic "Pensez Forte," six centuries at least before Julian Pauncefote was born at Munich, just sixty-one years ago. An education at Paris and Geneva gave him a practical knowledge of foreign languages and a lucky accident led him to exchange a military cadetship in Madras for forensic studies in the Inner Temple. Sir William Molesworth first introduced him to the Colonial Office and diplomacy. He practised diligently as a conveyancer at home before le went to Hong Kong to become the Attorney-General and draft a Code of Civil Procedure. The year 1872 brought him the Chief Justiceship of the Leeward Islands and Knighthood. After succe-sfully opening the Federal Supreme Court, putting the whole judicial administration in working order and giving the Leeward Islands a Civil Code, Sir Julian returned to England to succeed Lord Knutsford as the legal assistant to the Under Secretary of State at the The Chief Justiceship of Ceylon could not tempt

him to return to the tropics. Two years later Lord Derby offered him the newly created legal Assistant Under-Secretaryship at the Foreign Office. Lord Beaconsfield gave him the ribbons of the Bath and the Colonial Order. Lord Granville selected him to succeed Lord Tenterden as the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His good work on the Suez Canal International Commission made him a G. C. M. G. During six years Sir Julian has watched over our relations with the great Powers and has gained a reputation for energy, clear-headedness, calmness and tast which fairly astonished those who put their faith in the absolute necessity of long training in the routine of the Foreign Office. position of British Minister to the United States one of peculiar difficulty, but the past achieve ments of Sir Julian Pauncefote, his special aptitude for dealing satisfactorily with burning questions, inspire a cheering confidence that he will soon be as much liked in Connecticut-ave.

There are few London drawing-rooms where youthful members of the Corps Diplomatique are

Place. The kindly hospitality of Lady Paunce fote and her popular daughter is always keenly appreciated, especially by new arrivals. Sir Julian Pauncefote is always on the best of terms th the foreign Secretaries and Attaches. There time when he could hold his own with

foil against all comers, and in Washington he may pessibly find time to return to his favorite The temporary closing of the little house in Cromwell Place must necessarily cause widespread regret. Budding diplomats will sorely miss the friendly discussion of political problem and early impressions of England in the cosey dining-room adorned with fine Japanese bronze and the pleasant afternoon teas which Lady Pauncefote gives in her picturesque drawing-room, where an inlaid screen from Shanghai is draped with Japanese embroidery, where purple and gold vases in Chinese porcelain stand on quaint Canton cabinets, where the Marquis Casa Laiglesia and Rustem Pacha smile perpetually on a large photograph of the Princess of Wales in her doctor's cap and gown, with the autograph, Alexandra, Mus. Doc., 1885." Society in general and diplomatists in particular will deplore the loss of all this. The absence of Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote must create a void not easily filled up; but while looking forward to their speedy return, laden with fresh laurels, we shall be consoled by the intelligence that his bonhomie firmness, and profound knowledge of men and things are rapidly paving the way to a renewal of that entente cordiale which in the best interests of civilization should assuredly exist be tween the two great English-speaking nations EDMUND YATES. of the world.

A NEW GOLD FIELD IN MONTANA.

THE SWEET GRASS HILLS TERMING WITH PROS PECTORS-SILVER, IRON, COPPER AND MARBLE ALSO FOUND.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 18 .- A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Big Sandy, Mont., says: This little town is full of excitement over the development of gold mines in the Sweet Grass Hills, fifty-five miles northwest of here. People have just arrived from the hills, reporting that miners in Eclipse Gulch are mak ing from 850 to 880 a day. The most of the gold is taken from placer diggings, but blue ore has been struck in the hills and the country is full of prespectors from Helena and other mining districts. If the present rush continues, straitened times mu result, as men from all parts of Montana and Dakota are flocking here in great numbers without making adequate provision for subsistence.

Actual work at the mines has as yet only fairly begun, but the results are satisfactory to those parties working claims. To Alfred Hilles, a Butte miner, is probably due the credit of the discovery of gold in paying quantities in the hills. He has been working quietly at Middle Butte for n a year and shows about \$4,000 for his labors. About week ago, however, a general rush began. It looks as if a temporary famine was imminent. The Sweet Grass Hills, in which the gold has been discovered, are fifty-five miles by wagon road northwest of Big Sandy, and just south of the international boundary. The hills comprise three buttles varying in elevation from 7,900 to 8,400 feet. Water and timber are abundant in East Butte; no timber and little water in Middle Butte. Between and around the buttes are broad bottom lands with small creeks. The richest placer diggings are at Eclipse Gulch, in Middle Butte. and Hazel Lines Guleh, in the Fast Butte. Silver, copper, iron and a fine quality of marble have been found, while coal is abundant on Milk River and Sage Rock to the cast. If the present immigration continues, these mines will be developed in a short time and prices of food, now at the top retich, will go up out of sight. Scarcely a man at the impact is getting less than \$4 a day, that being five ways paid; but nearly every one is prospecting for himself. The one great obstacle here is the distance from market. There are only two lines of railroad here. Dr. Parker, of Heonly two lines of railroad here. Dr. Parker, of He lens, and a party of Ohio capitalists control a valuable property here and have decided to develop these mines next month, taking the product to Benton or Great

PROGRESS IN FORMING A SALT TRUST. THE PLAN INCLUDES THE CLOSING OF THE WEAKER WORKS THROUGHOUT THE

COUNTRY! East Saginaw, Mich., March 18.-The formation of a Salt Trust now seems to be assured. C. F. Burger, representing the Eastern manufacturers, came here January, and had a conference with the manufacturers at the annual meeting of the Salt Association, but no conclusion was reached. Subsequently the president and a member of the Executive Board of the Michigan Association visited New-York, to investigate the situation. The idea is to shut down all works where fuel costs so much that there is only a narrow margin of profit, the product of each district to be regulated by the area it can control; this being, of course, regulated by freight rates. Burger is now here, and the details of the trust, or syndicate, as it is called, are being arranged. The entire salt-pro-ducing territory of the country will be included in the trust, which is said to have a capital of \$25,000,000.

A prominent salt dealer in this city said last night report of the formation of a salt trust was a surprise to him, adding: "I was spoken to about this matter some months ago, when it was generally understood that several American manufacturers were endeavoring to form an alliance with the English sait producers, who almost monopolize the expert trade of the world. I was told that the matter had fallen through owing to several manufacturer in the northern part of this State refusing to have anything to do with the proposed trust. The effect of such a trust will of course be the entire control of the salt market of the world, as England and this country are the only producers of salt in the world and such a combination can control prices and production in accordance with their wishes. Mr. Bur ger was sald to be acting for the English drms when the project was first started and is doubtless representing them now."

GOV. WILSON ANGRY AT A REPUBLICAN EDITOR. Charleston, W. Va., March 18 (Special).—Governor Wilson met Mr. Reber, Editor of "The State Tribune," in the lobby of the Hotel Ruffner to-day and proceeded to denounce him in a flood, of profanity and vile epithets for a criticism that Mr. Reber had mede in regard to the Governor's action in giving the defeated candidate for Congress in the IVth Congressional District a certificate of election. Friends interposed and prevented serious collision from occurring, and Wilson went away threatening persona violence to Reber if he presumed to criticise the former again. It is rumored that the Supreme Court will probably fine Reber for contempt in criticising their recont decision in the Gubernatorial matter Not content with their attempt to steal the Governous ship and three Congressional scats from this State it seems that the Democrats now propose to devot part of their attention to muzzling the Republican pross.

PROMOTION AS A REWARD FOR MURDER Baltimore, March 18 .- The trial of Captain C. T. Beachamp, of the oyster boat Z. E. Beachamp, fo cruelty to sailors under his command, in the United States District Court to-day, brought out some asionishing statements from one of the witnesses which, if accepted as literally truthful, would indicate that the numerous dead bodies found floating about the bay and its tributaries at times are not always the resul and its tributaries at times are not away and to accidental deaths, and that human life is not held at a high premium by some of those who sail the waters of the Chesapeake in search of its great food product. John Kavalek, a sailor on Beachamp's boat, stated that the captain had offered to increase his pays and the would consent to throw two worthless hands over-

A SHIP CANAL IN UPPER MICHIGAN. Lansing, Mich., March 18 .- W. H. Morrell, of New York, arrived here to-day to induce the Legislature to grant a charter for the proposed ship canal acros the Upper Peninsula connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior. The routs selected is thirty-six miles long and begins at liay Au Train, about fifteen miles east of Marquette. Its southern terminus will be little Bay de Noc, near Gladstone. Two locks will be necessary. It will save to ship commerce a distanof 271 miles between Chicago and Duluth. Mr. Morrell says that he has an abundance of New-York and Chicago capital interested and that the company will be organized within sixty days after a charter in

SALE OF A PROVIDENCE NEWSPAPER. Providence, R. 1., March 18.—"The Evening day Dispatch" has been sold to J. Wilson Crillis, of this city. "The Dispatch" will be continue as a Republican paper and non-union office. FIFTEEN NAMES SENT IN.

THE SENATE RECEIVES MORE NOMINATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

NOMINEES FOR TWO POREIGN MISSIONS-A HAZEN ERSUMES HIS OLD PLACE-COMNIS SIONERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE AND PATENTS NAMED-OTHER AP-

POINTMENTS. 1ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 18 .- The President sent the

ollowing nominations to the Senate to-day: STATE

WILLIAM W. THOMAS, It., of Maine, to im Mainer to Sweden and Norway. SAMUEL R. THAYER, of Minnesota, to be

POSTOFFICE. SMITH A. WHITFIELD, of Ohio, to be Second As ABRAHAM D. HAZEN, of Pennsylvanis, to be Thin

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, of Connecticut, to be Com-NATHAN O. MURPHY, of Arisons, to be Secretary of

INTERIOR.

TREASURY. JOHN W. MASON, of West Virginia, to be Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue.

GRANVILLE LEACH, of Pennsylvania, to be Ap-praiser of Merchandise in the District of Philadel-

DAVID M. LINES, of Louislana, to be Special Ex-aminer of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, in the District of New-Orleans, La.

JOHN P. WARD, of Oregon, to be Appraiser of Mer-chandise in the District of Willamette, in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory.

WILLIAM H. WHITEMAN, of New-Mexico, to be Associate Justice of the Suprema Court of the Territory of New-Mexico. W. BUDD DEACON, of New-Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.

JOHN S. BURTON, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Missis EDWIN I. KURSHERDT, of Louislana, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Louislana.

BRAD. D. SIAUGHTER, of Nebraska, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Nebraska.

The Senate in secret session confirmed the ominations of J. P. Delton, Postmaster; Salem, Mass.; Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; John A. Kasson, William Walter Phelps and George H. Bates, Commissioners 1 Berlin in the Samoan Conference

The two appointments in the diplomatic certhe second rank only, but they secure to the country the services of two men who would have reflected credit upon themselves and upon the Administra tion which appointed them in even more important Thomas is neither new to the diplomatic service nor is he ignorant of the country to the court of which he has been accredited. He was minister in Stockholm a number of years ago, and at that fact that he is married to a native of Sweden is probably no barrier to his continuing the pleasant relations which have existed for se many years between the United States and Sweden and Norway. He succeeds Rufus Magee, of Indians, who was appointed by Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Thayer, of Minnesota, is a gentleman of means, who retired from business several years ago, and who never before has held a public office He is what even in the classic precincts of Boston would be regarded a mon of culture. He succeeds at the Hague a distinguished Mugwump, Robert B. Roosevelt, who has had scarcely time to become acquainted with his surroundings before he is removed. These two appointments continue to emphasize the contrast between the selections for foreign mission which the present Administration is making and

which Mr. Cleveland made.

The appointment of Mr. Whitfield is, to a certain extent, a promot vice reform, though he has not been in the employ of the Government for a number of years. Under his management it was that the Cincinnati postoffice acquired the reputation of being probably the best managed postoffice in the United States certainly being second to none. This was the report of a number of special agents sent out by, the Department to investigate offices in different parts of the country. Even before being made postmaster at Cincinnati, Mr. Whitfield had attracted the attention of his superiors in the Revenue Bureau, where he served as one of the special agents sent to the South to aid in suppressing illicit distilling, by his devotion and unremitting attention to his duties at a time when such devotion and attention meant the taking of one's life in one's hands. Lately Mr. Whitfield has been a member of the Board of Public Works in Cincinnati. As such he has contributed in giving the city what it never had before-well-paved streets, engalling those almost of the National Capital in smoothness and durability. The appointment of Abraham D. Hazen to his

old place as Third Assistant Postmaster-Genera is one which will command hearty and universal approval. There is no other man in the country so well qualified for the office as he is, and it is known that he not only was not an applican for reappointment, but that he accepted it with reluctance. Mr. Hazen's previous experience as Third Assistant Postmaster-General covered a period of almost ten years, 7, 1877, from June dating he was appointed upon the recommendation of the Postmaster-General and not at his own solicitation. He tendered his resignation as soon as Mr. Vilas took charge of the Department in March, 1885; but it was not accepted until February 28, 1887, and then only on account of the party pressure brought to bear in behalf of Congres Harris, of Georgia, who had failed of re-election There is no branch relating to the financial administration of the postal service with which Mr. Hazen is not thoroughly familiar. Entering the Postoffice Department in 1866, as a clerk at \$1,200 per year, he rose steadily through all grades, and in 1874 on the special request of Postmaster-General Creswell Congress created the office of Chief of the Stamp Division, at a salary of \$2,500 per year, and Mr. Hazen was promoted to fill it. Bie share in the organization of the registered service and the establishment of the postal-card system, in the abolition of the franking privilege, in the reduction of newspaper and letter pestage, was large, and proper credit was awarded him by his official superiors. It may be remembered that in respect to the reduction of letter postage to two cents. Mr. Hazen, who favored it, carried his point with President Arthur against the adverse recommendation of Postmaster-General Howe.

The friends of Mr. Mitchell-and he counts them by the thousands—predict for him a brilliant career as Commissioner of Patents. No predscessor of his, with the exception of Mr. Fishen possibly, ever entered the office better equipped or with a more thorough knowledge of the duties imposed upon the Commissioner. Mr. Mitchell is a patent lawyer, whose reputation is not confined within the limits of his State merely. He is equally well known in Boston, in Newark, in Chieago, in St. Louis, everywhere, in fact, where the services of a man thoroughly well versed in the lore of patent law have been required. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the office of Commissiones of Patents was offered Mr. Mitchell by President Arthur, and that he declined it at the time. He accepts it now only under pressure from friends and admirers, who think that to no other hands can the business of this great and constantly growing Bureau be more safely en-trusted than to his. He is in every way a broad, iberal-minded man; fully conscious of the